

BookletChartTM

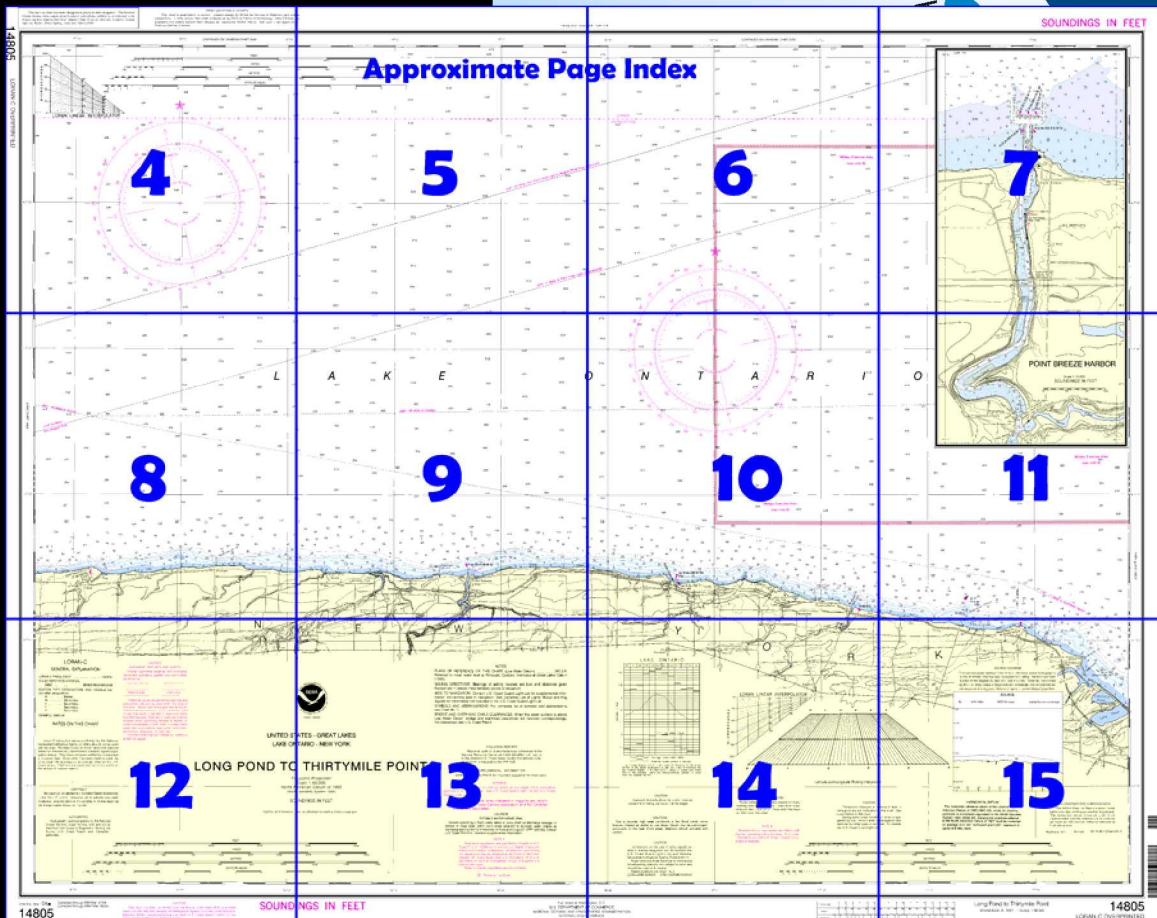
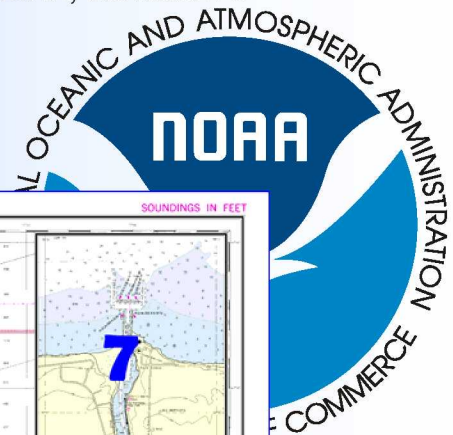
Long Pond to Thirtymile Point

(NOAA Chart 14805)



A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ✓ Complete, reduced scale nautical chart
- ✓ Print at home for free
- ✓ Convenient size
- ✓ Up to date with all Notices to Mariners
- ✓ United States Coast Pilot excerpts
- ✓ Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.



Home Edition (not for sale)



What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



[Coast Pilot 6, Chapter 5 excerpts]

(179) Anchorage with good protection from W winds is available between the mouth of the Genesee River and **Braddock Point** (43°19.4'N., 77°42.9'W.), about 7 miles NW. Adequate depths are found within 1 mile offshore. Numerous potable water intakes are within 2.5 miles NW of the Genesee River and a dangerous wreck covered 1.4 feet is 0.2 mile offshore in about 43°17.6'N., 77°40.2'W.; caution is advised. outlets of creeks.

(180) **Braddock Bay**, just SE of Braddock Point, is separated from Lake Ontario by long necks of land extending from the SE and from the NW with an entrance between. The channel through the bay is marked by private lighted buoys. In 1984, the reported controlling depth across the entrance bar was 2 feet. In June 1987, shoaling to an unknown depth was reported to exist in the channel leading into the bay. Several marinas in

the bay provide transient berths, gasoline, diesel fuel, water, ice, electricity, sewage pump-out, marine supplies, launching ramps, lifts to 14 tons, and hull, engine, and electronic repairs. In 1977, depths of 4 to 5 feet were reported alongside the berths.

(181) **Braddock Point Light** (43°20.5'N., 77°45.5'W.), 55 feet above the water, is shown from a brown circular tower on **Bogus Point**, 2.7 miles NW of Braddock Point.

(182) About 2 miles W of Braddock Point Light, a boulder bank extends about 0.8 mile from shore to **Wautoma Shoals**, which is marked by a lighted buoy. A dangerous wreck is close E of the lighted buoy.

(183) The shoreline W to **Devils Nose** (43°22.1'N., 77°58.6'W.), a small bold knob 11 miles W of Bogus Point, has deep water 0.5 mile off, except for 7-foot depths extending 0.5 mile off just E of Devils Nose.

There are no outlying obstructions from Devils Nose to Point Breeze, 11 miles W, except for a rock ledge covered 5½ feet about 0.6 mile offshore, 1.5 miles E of Point Breeze.

(184) **Point Breeze Harbor** is at the mouth of **Oak Orchard Creek**. The village of **Point Breeze, N.Y.**, is on the E side of the harbor. The approach to the creek from Lake Ontario is through two dredged channels that lead around either end of a detached breakwater, join, and lead S between two jetties through the mouth of the creek to a harbor basin with its upper end about 0.2 mile above the mouth. Lights mark the detached breakwater and the jetties. In May-July 2004, the controlling depths were 4.8 feet in the E approach channel and 7.6 feet in the W approach channel, thence 9.5 feet between the jetties to the harbor basin, thence depths of 5 to 8 feet available in the basin.

(185) In 1977, it was reported that several vessels have grounded on the detached breakwater when entering at night. Local knowledge is advised.

(186) Twin fixed highway bridges with clearances of 54 feet, and a fixed highway bridge with a clearance of 8 feet, cross Oak Orchard Creek about 0.8 mile and 1.7 miles above the detached breakwater, respectively.

(187) Several marinas at Point Breeze provide transient berths, gasoline, diesel fuel, water, ice, electricity, sewage pump-out, marine supplies, launching ramps, mobile lifts to 25 tons, and hull, engine, and electronic repairs.

(188) From Point Breeze 15 miles W to Thirtymile Point, shallow water with a rocky bottom extends from 0.3 to 0.6 mile offshore. From about 2.5 to 3.5 miles E of Thirtymile Point, depths of 6 to 8 feet are about 0.5 mile offshore.

(189) **Thirtymile Point Light** (43°22.5'N., 78°29.2'W.), 60 feet above the water, is shown from a square tower on the NE corner of a two story house on **Thirtymile Point**. A radio mast is 50 feet SW of the light.

Table of Selected Chart Notes

Pump-out facilities

Corrected through NM Mar. 27/04
Corrected through LNM Mar. 09/04

CAUTION

SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES

Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:



Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling.

Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, U.S. Coast Guard, and Canadian authorities.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

During some winter months or when endangered by ice, certain aids to navigation are replaced by other types or removed. For details see U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

CAUTION

Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117.

Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

Station positions are shown thus:

○ (Accurate location) ◐ (Approximate location)

CAUTION

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

NOTE B

Mariners should use caution as military craft may be operating within the area. For further information consult U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners.

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio station listed below provides continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Rochester, N.Y. KHA-53 162.40 MHz (Chan WX-2)

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.194" northward and 0.851" eastward to agree with this chart.

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 6. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 9th Coast Guard District in Cleveland, Ohio or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Detroit, Michigan.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

COPYRIGHT

No copyright is claimed by the United States Government under Title 17 U.S.C. However, other nations may claim intellectual property rights on the compilation of data depicting the foreign waters shown on this chart.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

Sailing courses and limits indicated in magenta are recommended by the Lake Carriers Association and the Canadian Shipowners Association.

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

CAUTION

Due to periodic high water conditions in the Great Lakes, some features charted as visible at Low Water Datum may be submerged, particularly in the near shore areas. Mariners should proceed with caution.

SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, *United States Coast Pilot*.

CAUTION POTABLE WATER INTAKE (PWI)

Vessels operating in fresh water lakes or rivers shall not discharge sewage, or ballast, or bilge water within such areas adjacent to domestic water intakes as are designated by the Commissioner of Food and Drugs (21 CFR 1250.93). Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 6 for important supplemental information.

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner.

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

RATES ON THIS CHART

Loran-C correction tables published by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency or others should not be used with this chart. The lines of position shown have been adjusted based on theoretically determined overland signal propagation characteristics. The lines of position shown have been adjusted with survey data. Every effort has been made to meet the 1/3 nautical mile accuracy criteria established by the U.S. Coast Guard. Mariners are cautioned not to rely solely on the lattices in inshore waters.

EXAMPLE: 9960 W
M Master
W Secondary
X Secondary
Y Secondary
Z Secondary
STATION TYPE DESIGNATIONS: (Not individual station letter designations)
9960 99,600 Microseconds
PULSE REPETITION INTERVAL
LOTRAN-C FREQUENCY 100kHz

GENERAL EXPLANATION LOTRAN-C

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

SAILING DIRECTIONS. Bearings of sailing courses are true and distances given thereon are in statute miles between points of departure.

SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS. For complete list of symbols and abbreviations see Chart No. 1.

NOTES

PLANE OF REFERENCE OF THIS CHART (Low Water Datum) 243.3 ft. Referred to mean water level at Rimouski, Quebec, International Great Lakes Datum (1985).

BRIDGE AND OVERHEAD CABLE CLEARANCES. When the water surface is above Low Water Datum, bridge and overhead clearances are reduced correspondingly. For clearances see U.S. Coast Pilot 6.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION. Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation. See Canadian List of Lights, Buoys and Fog Signals for information not included in the U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

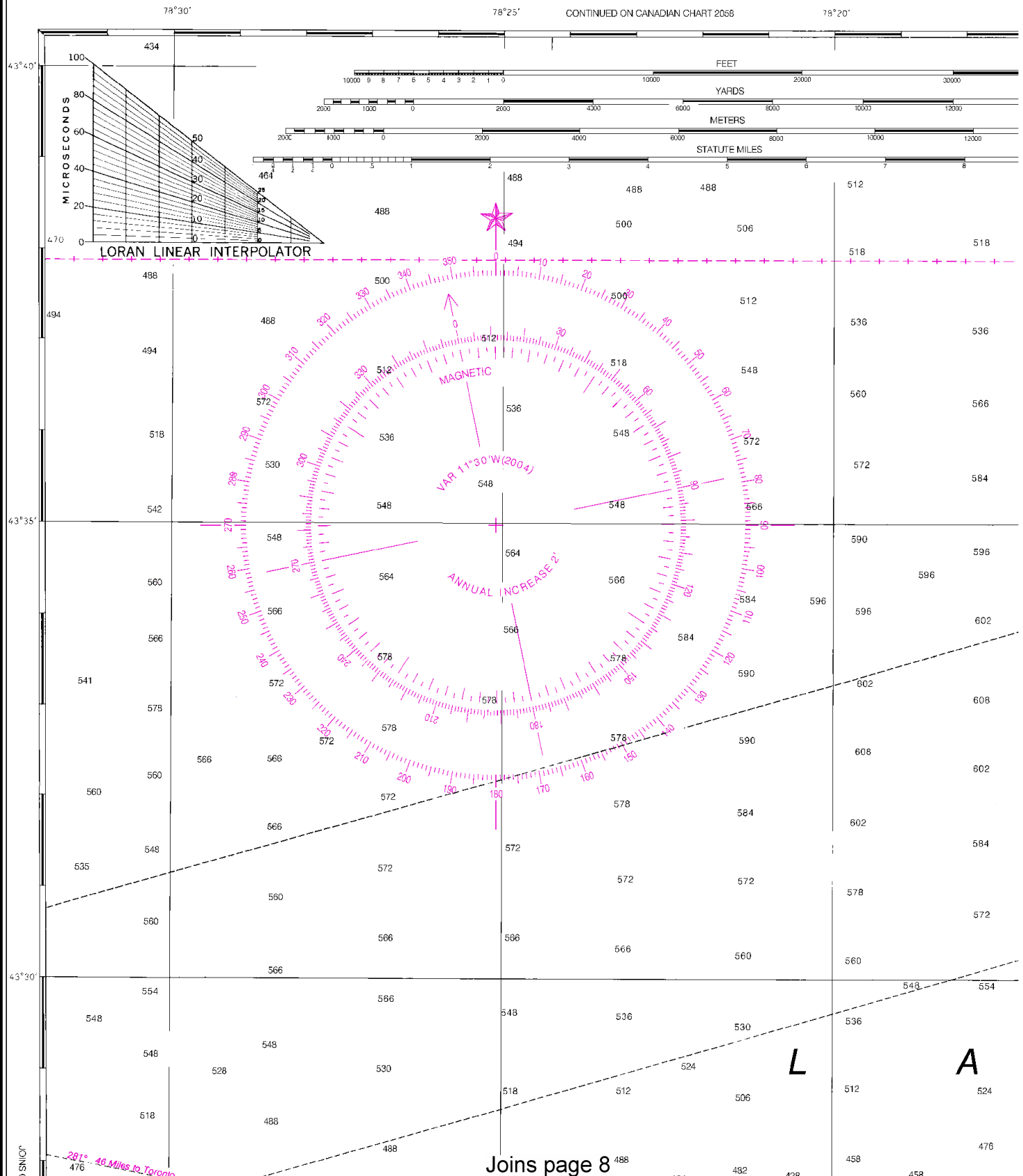
This chart is available in a version updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts.

14805

LORAN-C OVERPRINTED

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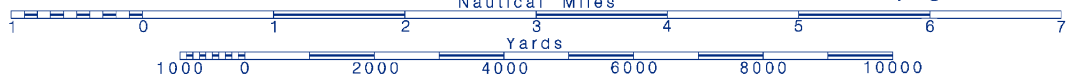
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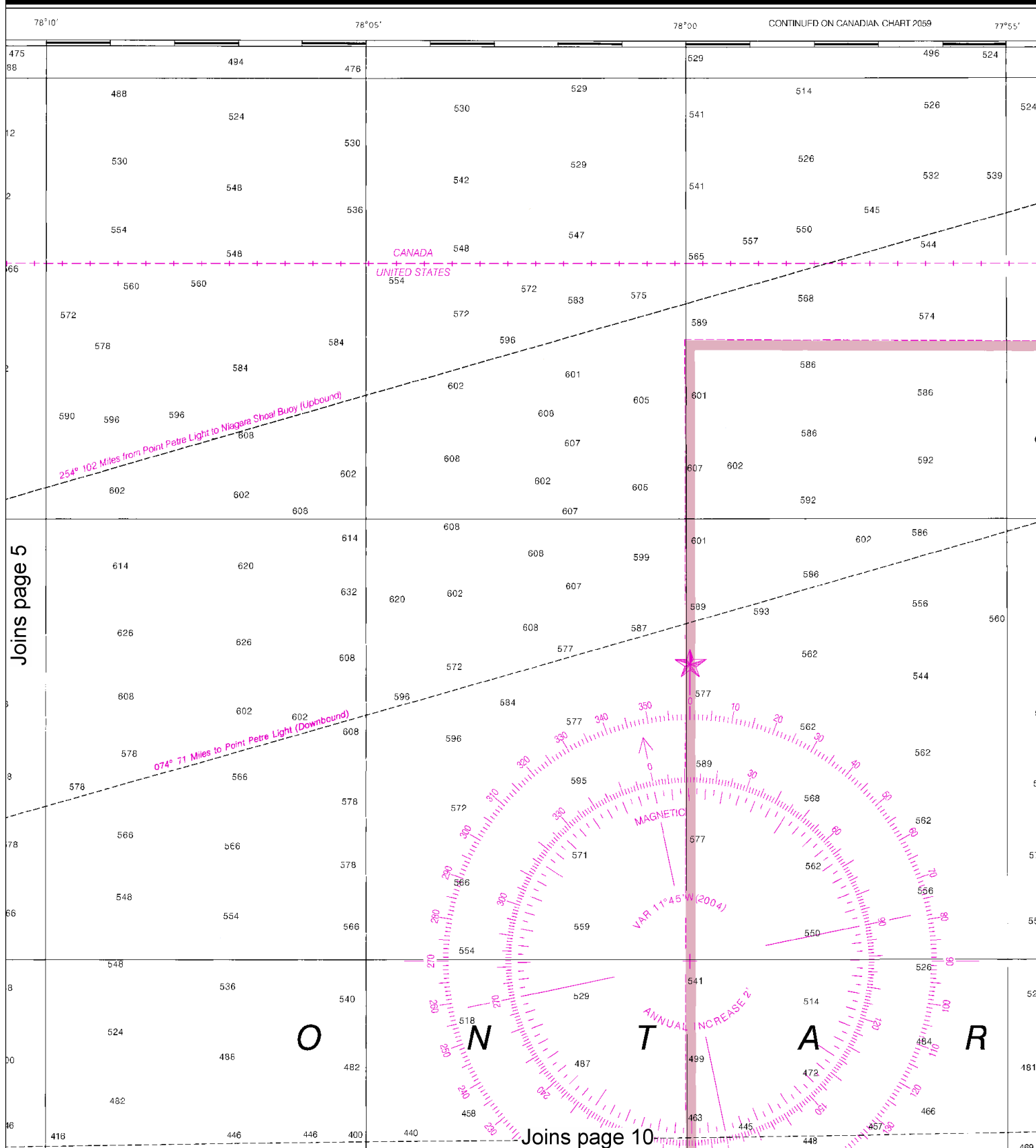
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SCALE 1:80,000

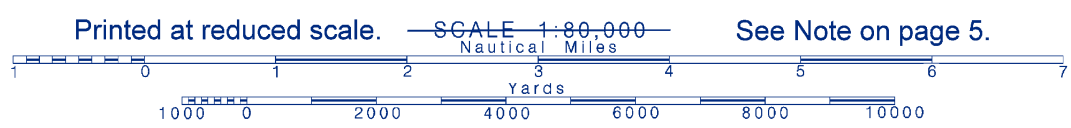
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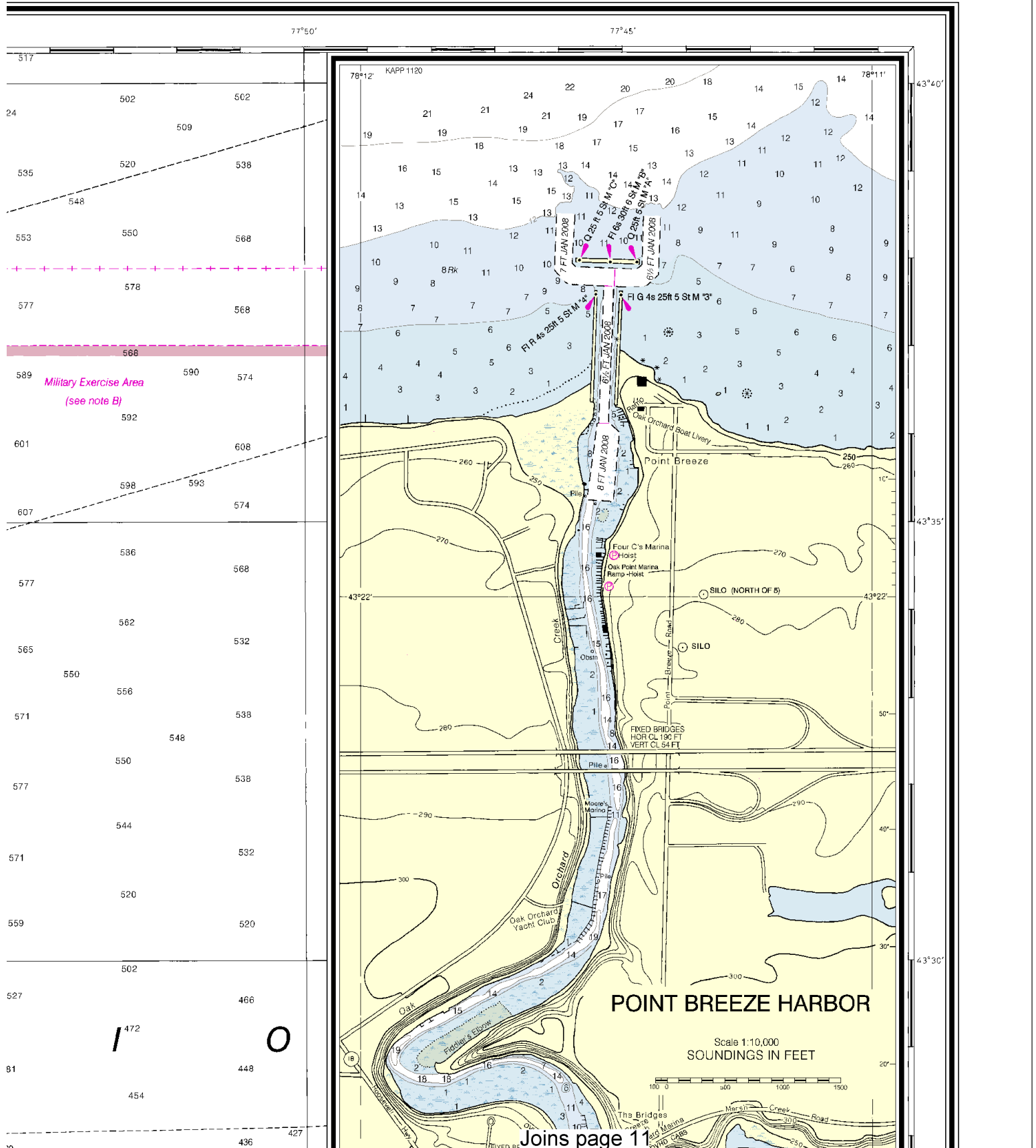
This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale. The new scale is 1:106667. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.



6



SOUNDINGS IN FEET



This BookletChart has been updated with: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0710 2/16/2010,
 NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0910 2/27/2010,
 Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: 0110 1/29/2010.

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281° 46 Miles to Toronto
476 470

074° 32 Miles
from Niagara River

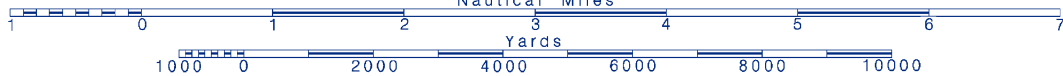
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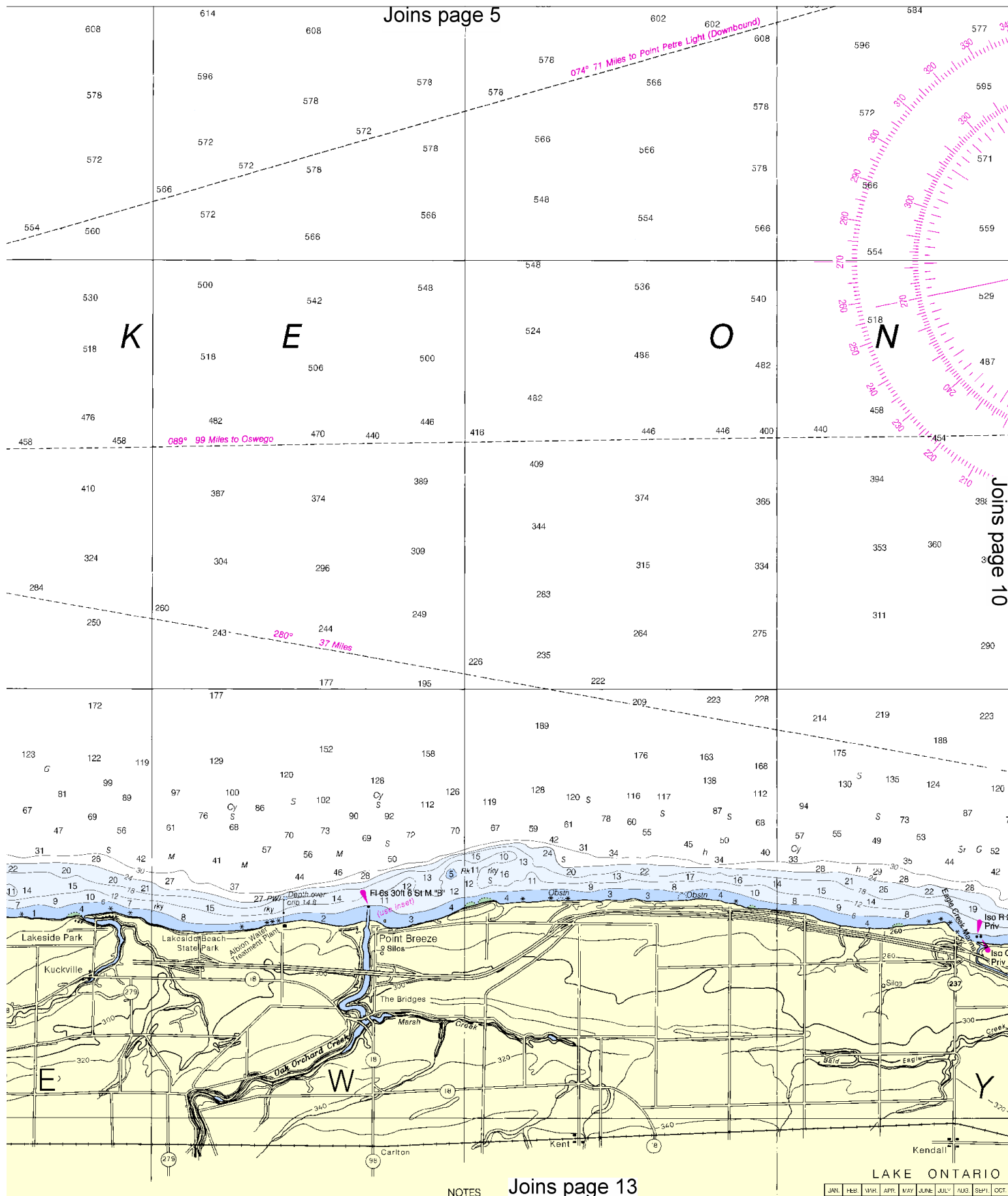
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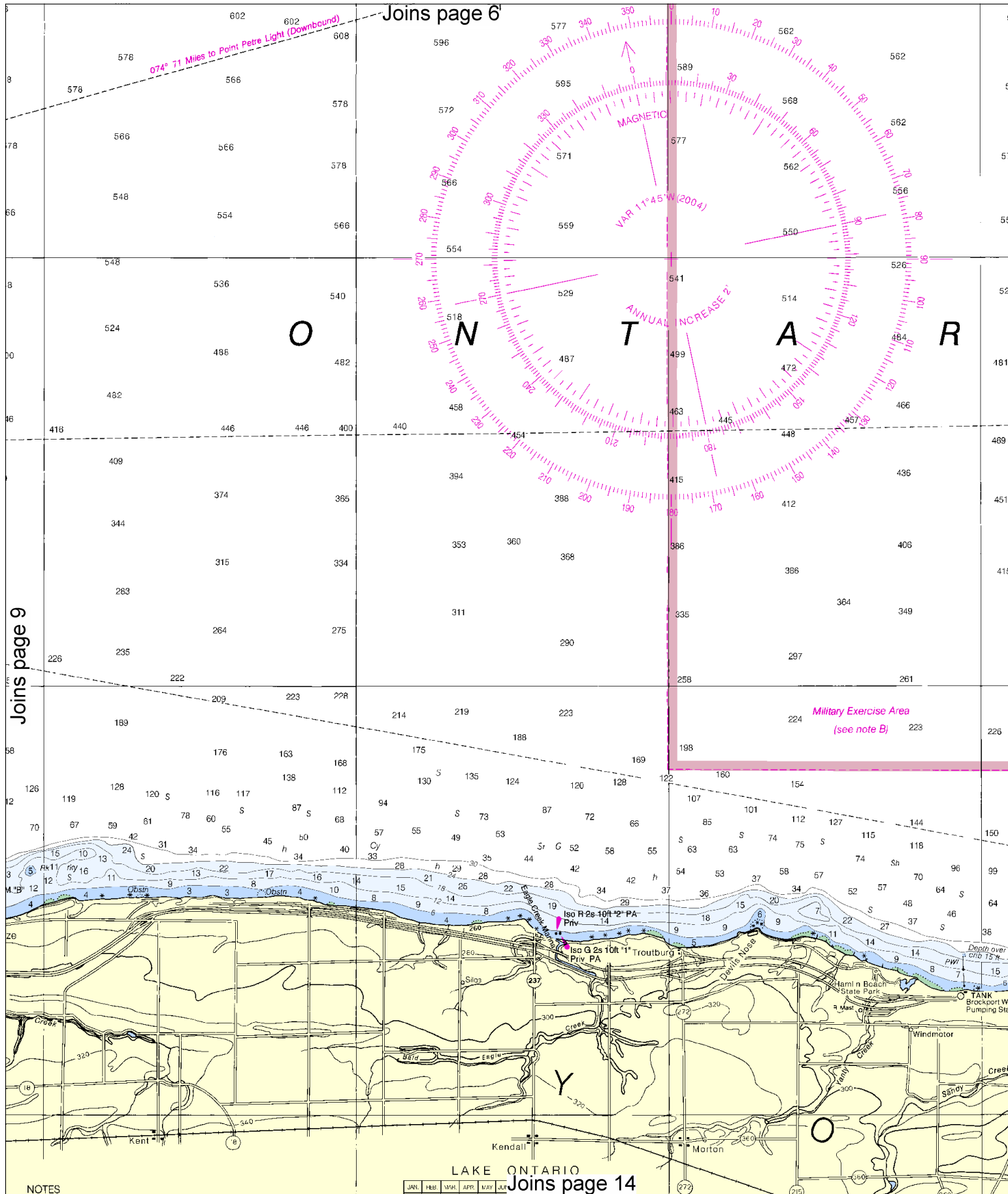


NOTES

Joins page 13

LAKE ONTARIO

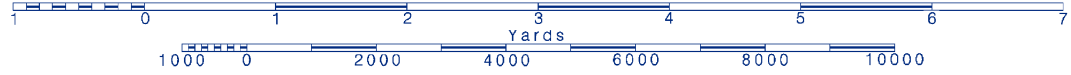
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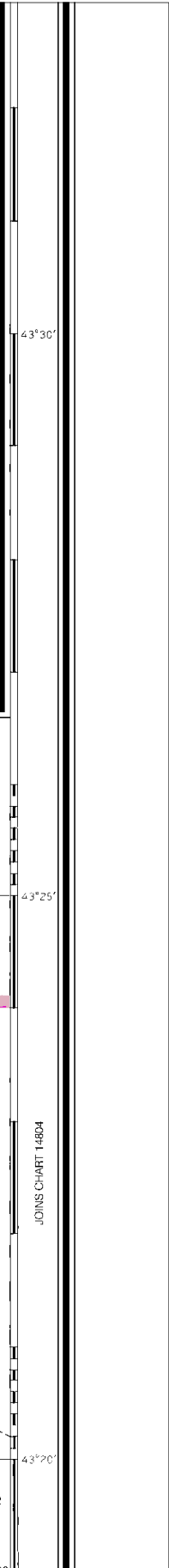
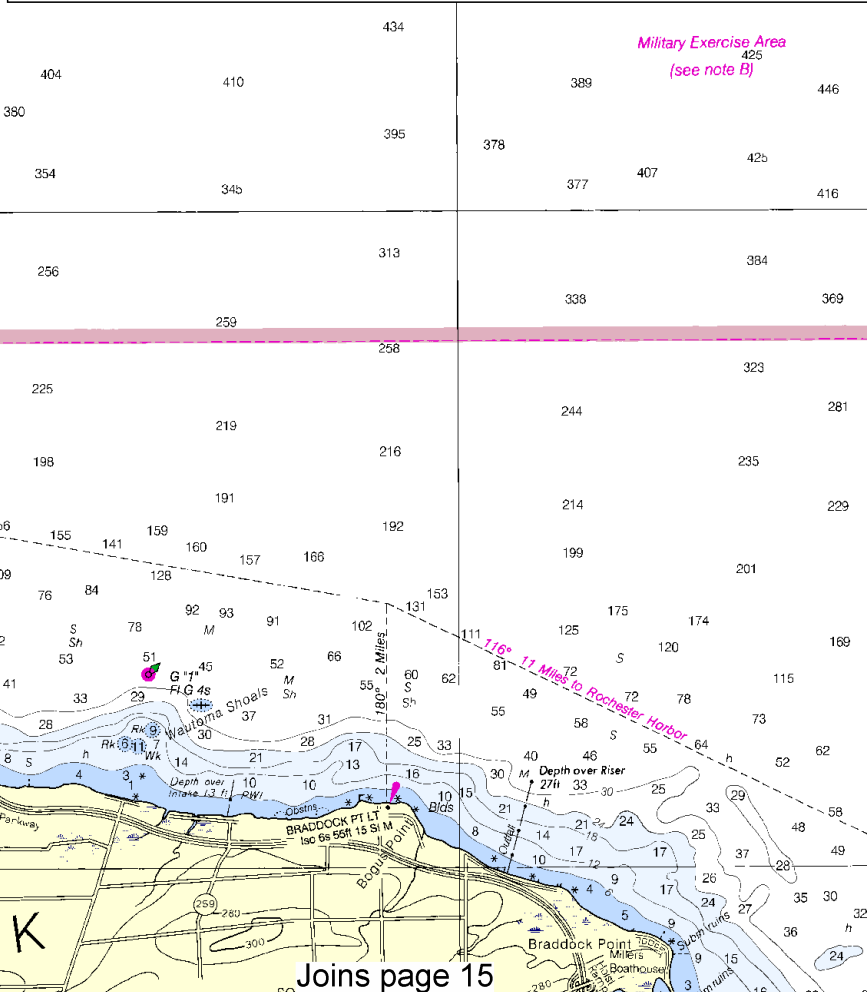
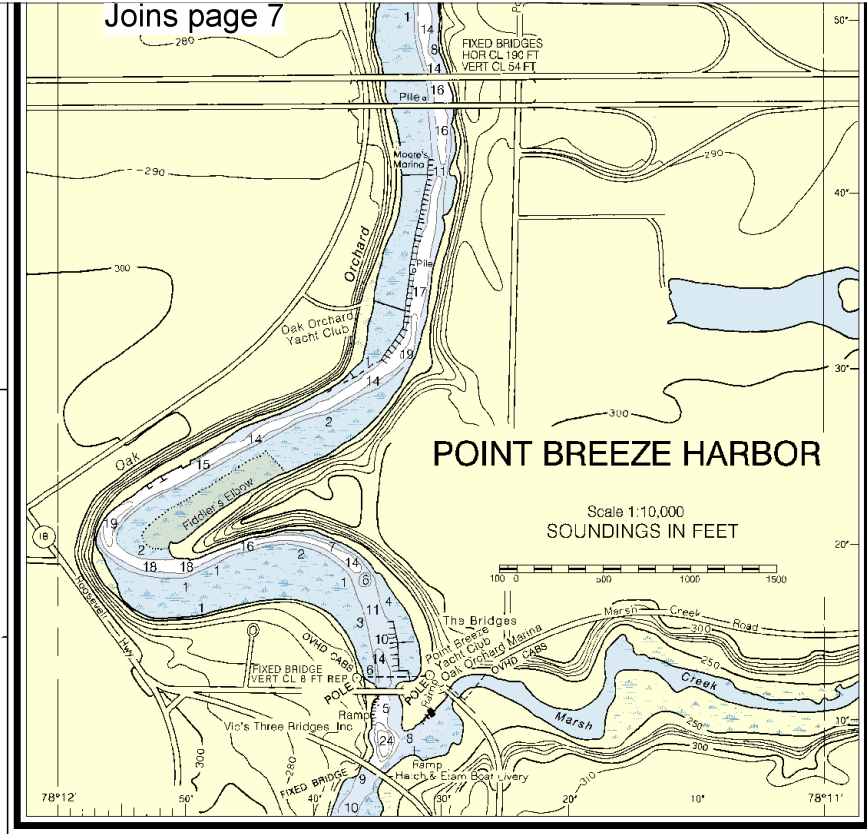
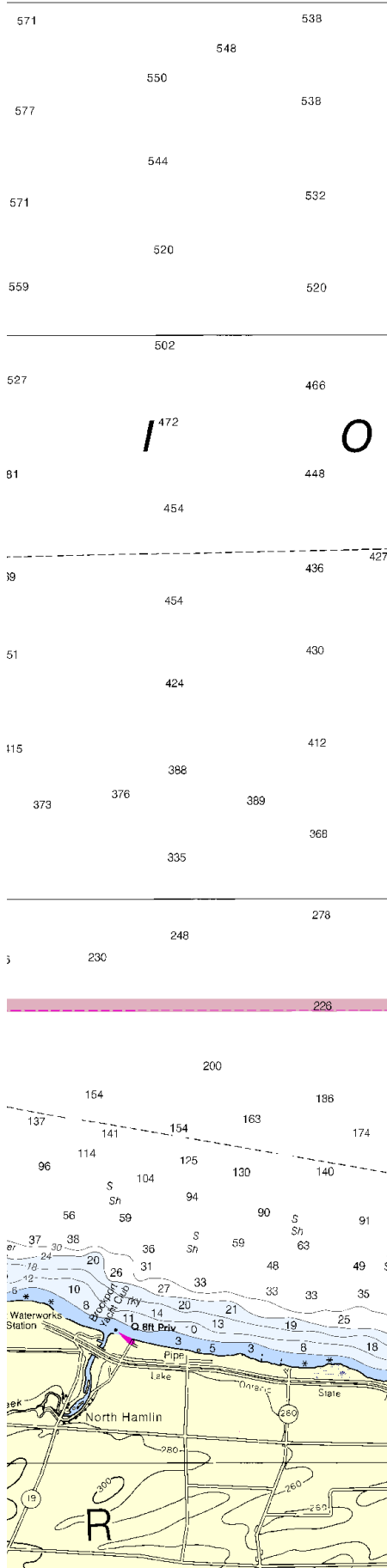
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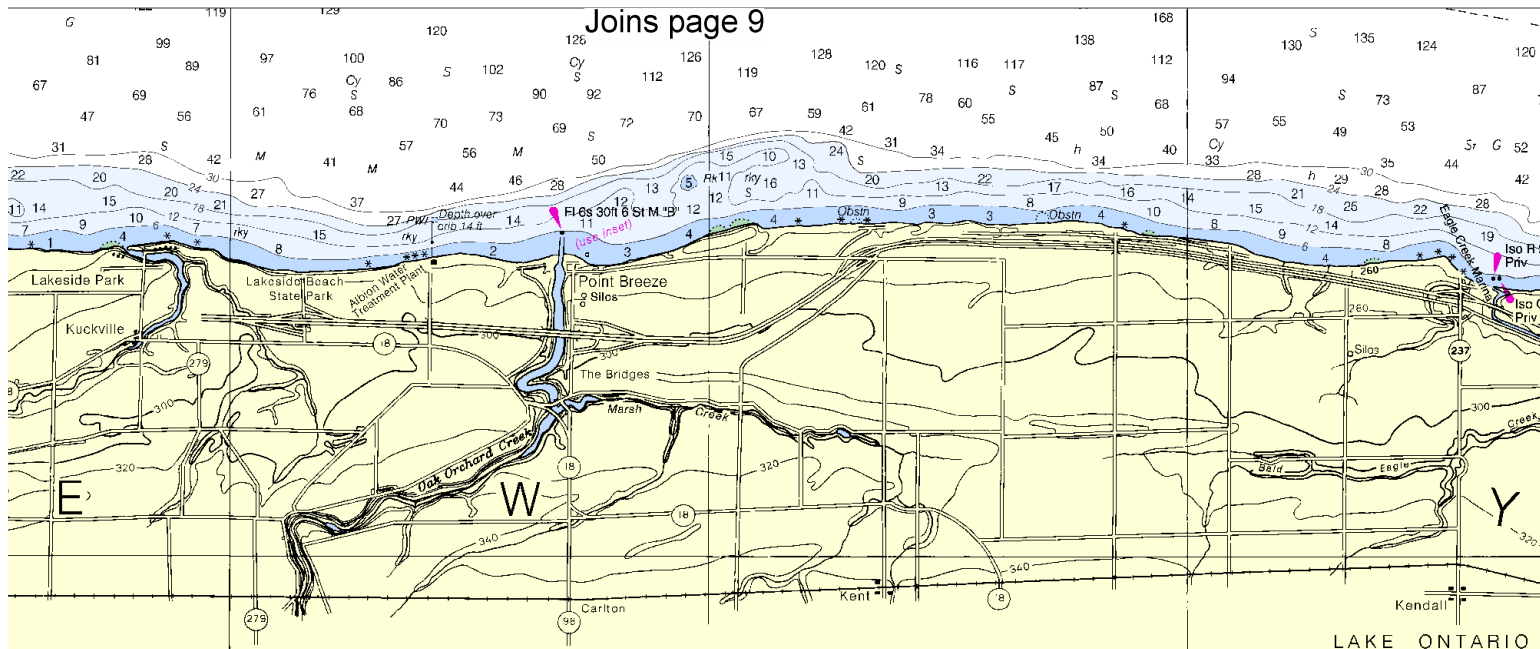


Printed at reduced scale. SCALE 1:80,000 Nautical Miles



See Note on page 5.





NOTES

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SAILING DIRECTIONS. Bearings of sailing courses are true and distances given thereon are in statute miles between points of departure.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION. Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation. See Canadian List of Lights, Buoys and Fog Signals for information not included in the U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

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POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 6 for important supplemental information.

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

Sailing courses and limits indicated in magenta are recommended by the Lake Carriers Association and the Canadian Shipowners Association.

CAUTION

POTABLE WATER INTAKE (PWI)

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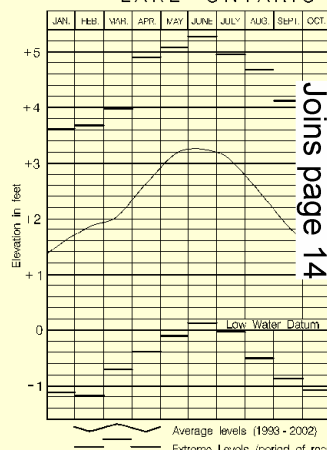
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Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

Ⓟ Pump-out facilities

LAKE ONTARIO



Low Water Datum, which is the plane of reference for the charted depths, is also the plane of reference for the charted depths. If the lake level is above or below Low Water Datum, the existing depths are correspondingly greater than the charted depths.

CAUTION

Improved channels shown by broken line subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

CAUTION

Due to periodic high water conditions in the Great features charted as visible at Low Water Datum may particularly in the near shore areas. Mariners should caution.

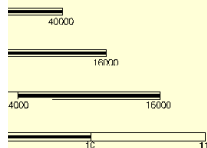
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noaa.gov.



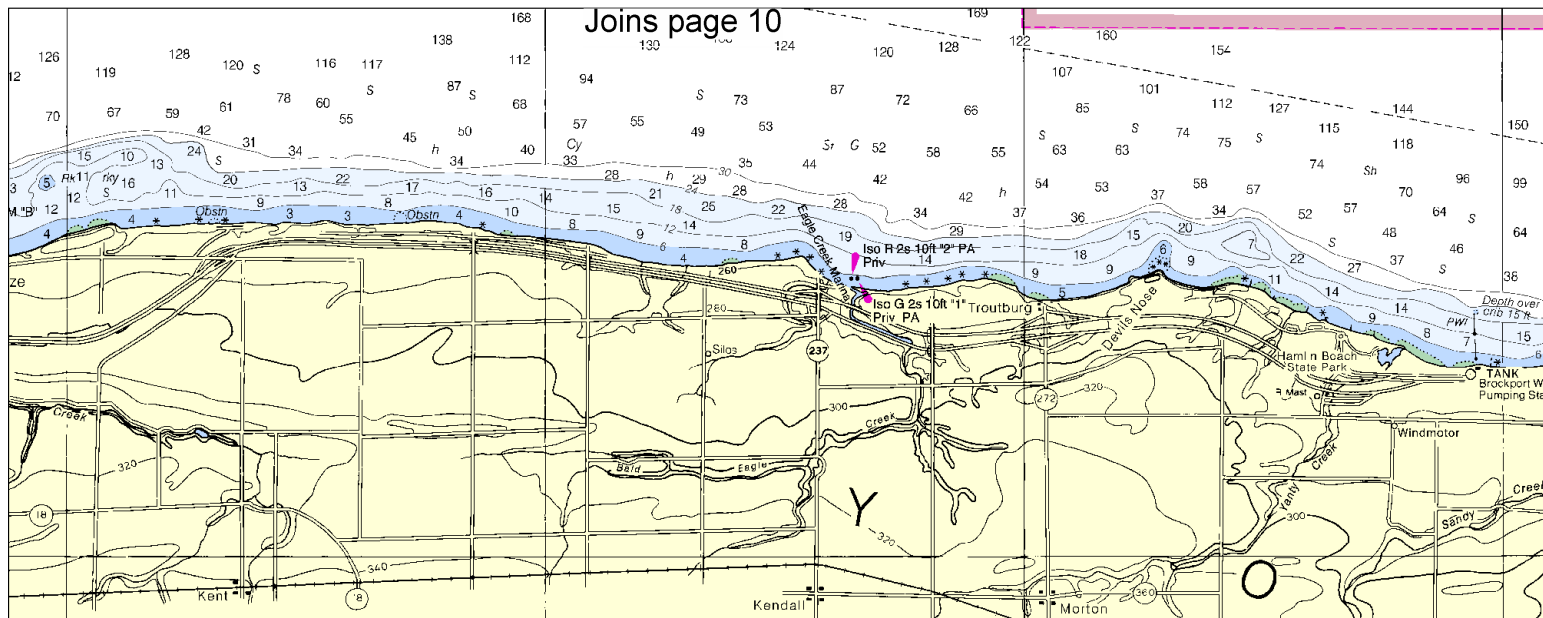
78°5'

78°10'

78°05'

FEET

Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY



NOTES
 S. CHART (Low Water Datum) 243.3 ft.
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 For complete list of symbols and abbreviations

CLEARANCES. When the water surface is above
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Joins page 13

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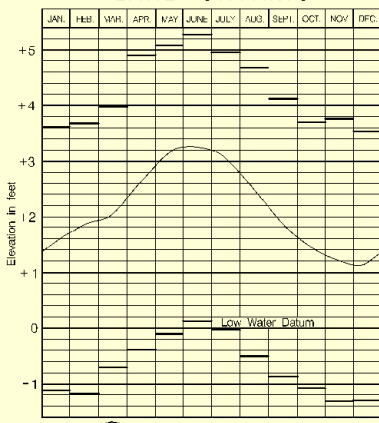
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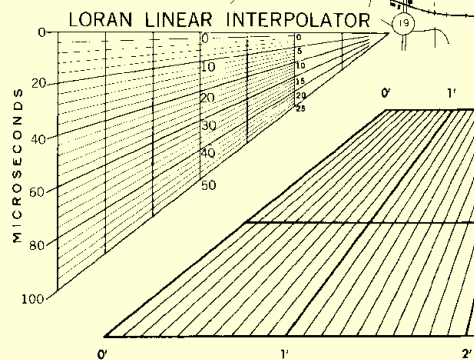
NOTE A
 ions are published in Chapter 2. U.S.
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 e obtained at the Office of the Com-
 uard District in Cleveland, Ohio or at
 ot Engineer, Corps of Engineers in

regulation section numbers.
mp-out facilities

LAKE ONTARIO



Average levels (1993-2002)
 Extreme Levels (period of record)
 Low Water Datum, which is the plane of reference for the levels
 shown on the above hydrograph, is also the plane of reference for
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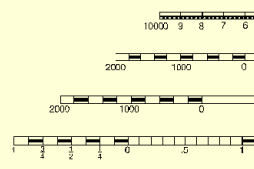
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 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
 NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
 NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
 COAST SURVEY

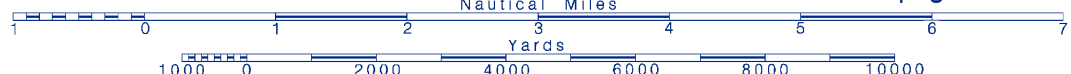
FATHOMS
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 METERS

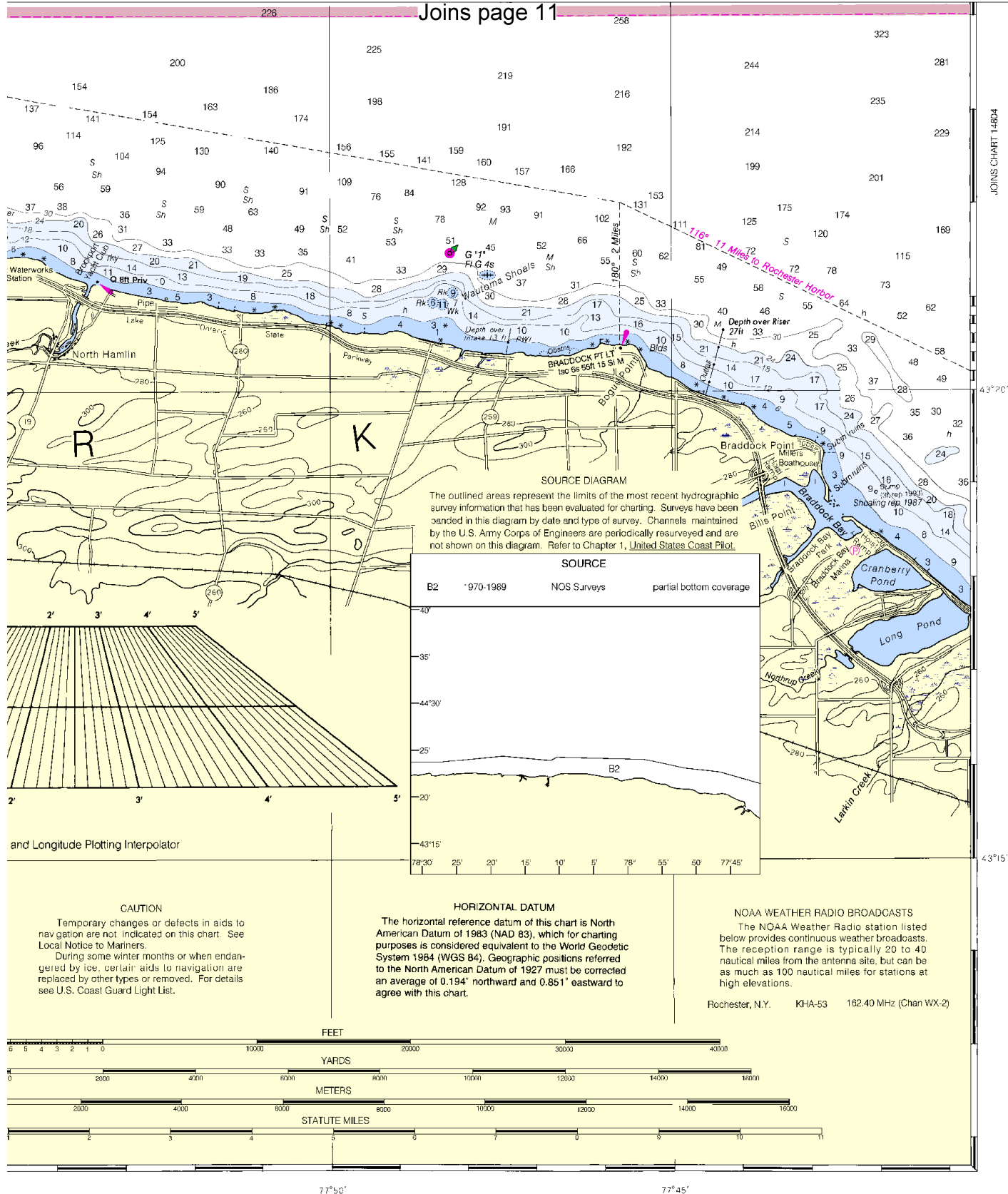


Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:80,000
 Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





M.S.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
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Long Pond to Thirtymile Point
SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:80,000

14805
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EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.

Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!

Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.

Coast Guard Search & Rescue – 216-902-6117

Coast Guard Search & Rescue – 716-843-9527

Canadian Coast Guard (RCC Trenton) – 1-800-267-7270 or 613-965-3870

NOAA Weather Radio – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

Getting and Giving Help – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.



NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

Official NOAA Nautical Charts – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at www.OceanGrafix.com.

Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENC[®]) – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNC[™]) – RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official BookletCharts[™] – BookletCharts[™] are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts.

Official PocketCharts[™] – PocketCharts[™] are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

Official U.S. Coast Pilot[®] – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official On-Line Chart Viewer – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer.

Official Nautical Chart Catalogs – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to <http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm>.

Internet Sites: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov, www.NOAA.gov, www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov, www.NOS.NOAA.gov.